FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, 1777 – 1815**

*Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement*.

**FOREIGN POLICY CONCERNS IN THE 1780s**:

* Creditors from this country demanded that Americans pay their debts.
* Loyalists demanded the return of their property and compensation for damages.
* Soldiers from this nation continued to occupy western forts.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following was the United States first national government, characterized by a weak central government which could not act decisively?**

A. The Albany Plan of Union

B. The Articles of Confederation

C. The Constitution

D. The Magna Carta

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following powers were *EXPLICITLY DENIED* to the government under the Articles of Confederation?**

A. The power to raise an army.

B. The power to negotiate treaties.

C. The power to tax.

D. The power of judicial review.

***A LAW REGULATING WESTERN SETTLEMENT in the 1780s***:

* Created five (5) new states in the Great Lakes region.
* Provided all citizens with basic individual rights.
* Outlawed the practice of slavery.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which law, passed under the Articles of Confederation, encouraged an orderly settlement of the Great Lakes region?**

A. The Missouri Compromise

B. The Northwest Ordinance

C. The Homestead Act

D. The Louisiana Purchase

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?**

A. No power to regulate commerce.

B. No power to tax.

C. No power to coin or print money.

D. All of these.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. With which nation did the United States of American have all of the above problems in the 1780s, after the Revolutionary War ended?**

A. Spain

B. France

C. England

D. Holland

**PROBLEMS WITH A EUROPEAN POWER FOLLOWING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**:

* Americans owed this nation millions of dollars from debts accumulated during the Revolutionary War.
* Boundary disputes with this nation existed along the border between Georgia and Florida.
* The right to navigate the Mississippi River was in question.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The problems enumerated above were between the United States of American and –**

A. France

B. Holland

C. England

D. Spain

**AN UPRISING IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS**:

* Farmers and debtors rebelled against tax collectors who foreclosed on their neighbors.
* The Massachusetts state militia was able to subdue the uprising only after a struggle.
* Many wealthy, elite leaders were concerned that the “lower sort” were a danger to liberty.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. The uprising which is described by all of the statements in the textbox above was –**

A. Shays’ Rebellion

B. Fries’ Rebellion

C. Whiskey Rebellion

D. Bacon’s Rebellion

**\_\_\_\_\_8. George Washington was concerned over the uprising from question seven because –**

A. The national government under the

Articles of Confederation was

powerless to put down the revolt.

B. The debtors and farmers were

promoting chaos and disorder.

C. In the coming months, state

lawmakers would pass laws

suspending debt – and robbing

creditors of their property.

D. All of the reasons above concerned

George Washington.

**\_\_\_\_\_9. What was the “sole purpose” of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, when it was approved by the Articles of Confederation Congress?**

A. To restore property right to the rich.

B. To revise and amend the Articles of

Confederation.

C. To create a judicial branch of the

government.

D. To draft a new constitution.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. This plan, proposed by James Madison, suggested a government with three branches and proportional representation in both houses of Congress:**

A. The Virginia Plan

B. The New Jersey Plan

C. The Connecticut Compromise

D. The Albany Plan

**A PLAN FROM THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION:**

* Proposed by William Paterson
* It left the Articles of Confederation largely intact – having only one branch of government, Congress.
* Equal representation for all of the states.
* It gave Congress the power to tax and to regulate trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Identify the plan described by all of the statement above, which was advocated by the small states:**

A. The Virginia Plan

B. The New Jersey Plan

C. The Albany Plan

D. The Hartford Convention

**\_\_\_\_\_12. The Great Compromise of 1787 resulted in –**

A. The establishment of a National

Bank to control financial institutions.

B. The creation of the federal judicial

system.

C. Greater representation for slave

owners in the Congress.

D. The system of federalism, where

state governments share power with

the national government.

**CONSEQUENCES OF A COMPROMISE AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:**

* Southern states would receive greater representation in the Congress.
* Southern states would pay taxes on their property at a lower rate.
* Southern states would support the Constitution and remain in the nation.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. All of the statements in the textbook above describe the –**

A. Missouri Compromise

B. Three-Fifths Compromise

C. The Great Compromise

D. The Hartford Convention

**\_\_\_\_\_14. The principle of popular sovereignty is best summarized as –**

A. majority rule, or rule of the people.

B. the system of checks and balances.

C. federalism, or shared authority.

D. the separation of powers.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The division of power between the national government in the United States and the state governments is –**

A. Checks and Balances

B. Separation of Powers

C. Federalism

D. Judicial Review

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the powers listed below is a check of the President upon the authority of Congress?**

A. The power to appoint justices.

B. The power to veto legislation.

C. The power of impeachment.

D. The power of judicial review.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which of the following is a power of the Congress over the Presidency?**

A. The power to approve treaties.

B. The power to override vetoes.

C. The power to impeach.

D. All of these are Congressional

“checks.”

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The Supreme Court holds this check over the Congress’ power –**

A. They can submit laws to popular

referendums.

B. They can impeach members of the

Congress.

C. They have the power to dissolve

Congress.

D. They have the ability to rule

legislation unconstitutional.

**APOCRYPHAL ACCOUNT IN WILLIE NELSON’S LIFE**:

* In Colorado, the sale of marijuana is legal within certain parameters.
* According to national law, though, the possession, sale, and use of marijuana is illegal.
* Willie Nelson is arrested by a DEA agent at the Denver International Airport while trying to board a flight leaving Denver for Calexico, California. A drug-sniffing dog alerts on him. At the time, he’s carrying a quarter-ounce of weed in his ultra-durable hemp carry-on bag. (**NOTE**: THIS IS A *FICTIONAL* ACCOUNT.)

**\_\_\_\_\_19. What Constitutional principle is at work when Willie Nelson is arrested by the DEA?**

A. The arrest is unconstitutional,

Nelson’s liberty has been restricted.

B. Within federalism, national law is

supreme when opposed by state law.

C. Pluralism allows multiple laws to be

enforced by multiple agencies.

D. State law is supreme in this case;

Willie will be “On the Road Again!”

**\_\_\_\_\_20. In order for an amendment to be made to the United States Constitution, -**

A. unanimous approval of the states

must be attained.

B. the entire Constitution must be

ratified again.

C. the amendment must be proposed

by a ⅔ majority of the states or

Congress and then approved by ¾ of

the states or Congress.

D. the Supreme Court must approve

the changes.

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Individuals like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams, who were in favor of the ratification of the Constitution exactly as it was written, were known as –**

A. Federalists

B. Antifederalists

C. Republicans

D. Whigs

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Individuals like Samuel Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, and Patrick Henry, who opposed the ratification of the Constitution for various reasons – including the desire for a Bill of Rights to be added to the document, were called –**

A. Federalists

B. Antifederalists

C. Whigs

D. Democrats

**\_\_\_\_\_23. The series of letters written by Federalists to the citizens of New York – and the other states – in order to encourage the states to ratify the Constitution during the 1788 debates were called –**

A. *The American Crisis*

B. *Common Sense*

C. *The Federalist Papers*

D. *The Albany Plan of Union*

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Virginia’s George Mason was an Antifederalist because he –**

A. thought the executive branch did

not have enough power under the

Constitution.

B. wanted to add a Bill of Rights to the

document, similar to the Virginia

Declaration of Rights.

C. feared the government would abuse

its power to tax.

D. believed that the idea of

proportional representation which

rewarded slave owners was wrong.

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Which of the following individual rights *IS NOT GUARANTEED* by the Bill of Rights?**

A. freedom of religion or worship

B. the right to bear arms

C. the right to a speedy trial by jury

D. the right to vote in national elections

E. the right to assemble and petition

F. freedom from searches and seizure

of property, excessive bail or fines.

**A FINANCIAL PLAN OF GOVERNMENT:**

* The Tariff of 1789 established on imports.
* The National government absorbed state debts – to justify tax policies to come…
* A National Bank would be created.
* Excise taxes on Whiskey, for example, would be established for revenue streams.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which of the Founding Fathers promoted the financial plan described above in order to promote a strong central government?**

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. James Madison

C. Alexander Hamilton

D. Andrew Jackson

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Powers of the government which were specifically mentioned in the Constitution – such as the power to tax or declare war – are called –**

A. concurrent powers

B. implied powers

C. enumerated powers

D. registered powers

**\_\_\_\_\_28. Powers of the government which were indicated by a line in the Constitution granting the federal government the power to “make all laws which shall be necessary and proper” are known as –**

A. implied powers

B. enumerated powers

C. concurrent powers

D. subordinate powers

**\_\_\_\_\_29. In which of the incidents listed below did President George Washington demonstrate the new powers of the federal government by personally leading a military expedition to western Pennsylvania to compel people to pay their taxes?**

A. Fries’ Rebellion

B. Bacon’s Rebellion

C. Nat Turner’s Rebellion

D. Whiskey Rebellion

**A POLITICAL PARTY OF THE 1790s**:

* Pro- England in its foreign policy.
* Believed in a strong national government.
* Feared democracy was “turbulent” and that the people rarely “judge or determine right.”
* Favored rule from the “rich, well-born, and able.” For example, the National Bank.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which political party, established under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, favored the principles listed in the textbox above?**

A. The Whig Party

B. The Republicans

C. The Federalists

D. The Green Party

**A POLITICAL PARTY OF THE 1790s:**

* Believed in a weaker national government, and a stronger role for the states.
* Believed agrarian farmers were the strength of the nation.
* Favored France in foreign policy choices.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_31. Which statement would best complete the text box above, describing the characteristics of the political party led by future President Thomas Jefferson?**

A. Strong supporters of slavery and its

expansion into the the Western

territories.

B. Favored farming and agrarian

interests over industry and trade.

C. Believed that Americans should raise

a strong standing army for national

defense.

D. Favored the annexation of Canada

into the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Pinckney’s Treaty of 1795 was negotiated with Spain in order to –**

A. acquire the state of Florida.

B. gain navigation rights along the

Mississippi River and trade rights in

New Orleans.

C. Purchase the Louisiana Territory.

D. allow trade between Americans and

Spanish colonies in Cuba and

Dominican Republic.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (the brother of Thomas, who negotiated Pinckney’s Treaty) refused to pay a bribe which the French government demanded to negotiate with their leaders during this incident, which resulted in strong anti-French feelings in the United States –**

A. The Hartford Convention

B. The Treaty of Ghent

C. The XYZ Affair

D. The Convention of 1818

**\_\_\_\_\_34. What legislation was passed during John Adams Presidency in order to protect the young nation from the danger of revolution during the Quasi War with France?**

A. The Alien and Sedition Acts

B. The Tariff of Abominations

C. The Kentucky Resolution

D. Executive Order #9066

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Why did Thomas Jefferson and James Madison oppose the restrictions put into place under John Adams during the Quasi War?**

A. They viewed the military spending of

John Adams as unnecessary debts.

B. They viewed the use of the veto by

Adams as abuse of executive

authority.

C. They viewed the Alien and Sedition

Acts as unconstitutional.

D. They considered Adams military

leadership to be timid and weak.

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Which documents, promoted by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, were used to suggest that states had the right to nullify – or simply ignore – federal laws which they deemed unconstitutional?**

A. The Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions.

B. The Nullification & Interposition Acts

C. The Interposition Resolutions

D. The Hartford Convention Rules

**\_\_\_\_\_37. The Supreme Court case which established the principle of *judicial review*, allowing the justices of the Court to declare laws unconstitutional, was this 1803 decision written by John Marshall:**

A. *Gibbons V. Ogden*

B. *Marbury V. Madison*

C. *McCulloch V. Maryland*

D. *Gideon V. Wainwright*

**\_\_\_\_\_38. The Election of 1800 was important because it was the first election in which –**

A. the popular vote supported one

candidate, but the Electoral College

vote supported another.

B. men without property were allowed

to participate in the election.

C. political parties promoted

candidates.

D. the political party in power lost to its

opposition and a peaceful transfer

of power took place.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 for approximately $15 Million – a great real estate transaction for Americans. What principle which Jefferson believed in did he sacrifice in order to make the deal?**

A. Jefferson hated negotiating with

dictators, like Napoleon Bonaparte.

B. Jefferson was opposed to acquiring

Western lands without the formal

consent of Native American people.

C. Jefferson believed that the

Constitution ***did not give him the***

***power*** to purchase the land under

the Constitution.

D. Jefferson believed that the

transaction violated the terms of the

Convention of 1800, which ended

the Quasi War.

**\_\_\_\_\_40. In his “Farewell Address” exiting President George Washington advised that the United States should pursue this type of foreign policy with regards to European affairs –**

A. military intervention

B. economic boycotts

C. non-involvement and isolationism

D. imperialism and occupation

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which of the following was a cause of the War of 1812?**

A. Native American attacks on

American settlements in the West.

B. Political pressure on James Madison

by War Hawks like Henry Clay of

Kentucky.

C. The impressment of American sailors

by the British Navy.

D. The attack on the USS *Chesapeake*

by the HMS *Leopard*.

E. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_42. One of the main goals of so-called “War Hawks” was to** –

A. invade and take over Canada.

B. end tariffs on European imports.

C. secure trade in the Great Lakes.

D. push Indians west of the Mississippi.

**\_\_\_\_\_43. Which of the events below *DID NOT* take place during the War of 1812?**

A. The USS *Constitution*, or “Old

Ironsides” won a major battle

against the HMS *Guerriere*.

B. The British invaded Washington, D.C.

and burned down the White House.

C. After the treaty ending the war was

signed, Andrew Jackson’s forces won

a decisive victory at the Battle of

New Orleans.

D. Americans launched a major

invasion of Canada, but failed to find

support and were defeated.

E. The Battle at Fort McHenry resulted

in Americans signing a treaty of

alliance with France.

**EVENTS DURING THE WAR OF 1812**:

* The USS *Constitution* defeats the HMS *Guerriere* in battle.
* Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry wins the Battle of Put in Bay, defeating a more formidable British foe.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Treaty of Ghent was signed, ending the War of 1812.
* The Battle of New Orleans took place in 1815.

**\_\_\_\_\_44. Which event best completes the graphic above?**

A. The USS *Maine* explodes in Havana

Harbor, and the US declares war.

B. The British burned down the White

House during an attack on

Washington, D.C.

C. The Battle of Gettysburg was the

turning point in the conflict.

D. The English surrender to France’s

dictator Napoleon at Waterloo, and

are forced to withdraw troops from

the United States to defend England

from invasion.

**\_\_\_\_\_45. Who was the leader of US Forces at the horrifying Massacre at Horseshoe Bend and the hero of the Battle of New Orleans in 1815?**

A. William Henry Harrison

B. Zachary Taylor

C. Andrew Jackson

D. Oliver Hazard Perry

**ESSAY CHOICES**. *Choose one (1) of the four (4) essay choices below to answer in the form of a well-developed essay*.

1. Describe the major compromises which took place during the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Explain how the Constitution created at the Convention was different from the Articles of Confederation. Was the Constitution a more democratic document, or a less democratic one, than the Articles of Confederation? Be certain to consider how the Constitution addressed the issue of slavery in the United States.

2. Describe the debate over the ratification of the Constitution in the United States. Who were the men who advocated the immediate ratification of the Constitution, and why did they believe the document was worthwhile? Who opposed the Constitution, and what did these men object to about the Constitution? How did each side make their arguments?

3. Thomas Jefferson is a key figure in American history. Not only did he write the *Declaration of Independence*, but also, he served as the nation’s third president and expanded the power of the office greatly. In what ways was Thomas Jefferson willing to compromise his principles in order to make choices that he considered in the best interest of the United States? Consider these four topics in particular: (1) slavery in America, (2) the supremacy of the national government under federalism, (3) interpreting the Constitution “strictly,” and (4) the issue of free trade.

4. What were the causes of the War of 1812? In what ways was the War of 1812 both a war against England and a war against Native Americans? In your answer describe the cause of the war, major events during the fighting of the war, and the wars consequences. Be certain to consider how the war changed American industry, westward settlement, the plantation system in the South, and America’s reputation on an international level.